

# Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

(PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.)

NEW SERIES, No. 41. VOL. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS A General Convention of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of April last, by HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and PETER PEDERSEN, Minister Resident from Denmark, on the part of Denmark, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers; and whereas the said Convention has been duly and respectively ratified by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, the ratifications of the same have been exchanged, on the tenth day of August last, at the City of Copenhagen, by JOHN RAINALD, Consul of the United States, on the part of the United States, and Count SCHNEIDERMAN, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the part of Denmark, which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to make firm and permanent the peace and friendship which happily prevail between the two nations, and to extend the commercial relations which subsist between their respective territories and people, have agreed to fix, in a manner clear and positive, the rules which shall in future be observed between the one and the other party, by means of a General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation. With that object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, his Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of Denmark has conferred like powers on Peter Pedersen, his Priy Counsellor of Legation, and Minister Resident near the said States, Knight of the Dannebrog, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting parties, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE 2.

The contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the Commerce and Navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens and subjects of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, (with the exception hereafter provided for in the sixth article,) and reside and trade therein in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens or subjects do, or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, to which native citizens or subjects are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 3.

They, likewise, agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States, in vessels belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, may be also imported in vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of Denmark; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the dominions of the King of Denmark, in the vessels thereof, (with the exception hereafter mentioned in the sixth article,) may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported, from the one country in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same duties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed the collector, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Denmark. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed, in the ports of one party, or vessels of the other, than are, or shall be payable in the same ports by native vessels.

ARTICLE 4.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said dominions of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States; than are, or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor

shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, respectively, than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, to, or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the said dominions which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 5.

Neither the vessels of the United States nor their cargoes shall, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which are or may be paid by the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 6.

The present convention shall not apply to the Northern possessions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that is to say, Iceland, the Færø Islands, and Greenland, not to places situated beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the rights to regulate the direct intercourse with which possessions and places is reserved by the parties respectively. And it is further agreed that this Convention is not to extend to the direct trade between Denmark and the West India Colonies of his Danish Majesty, but in the intercourse with these Colonies, it is agreed that whatever can be lawfully imported into or exported from the said Colonies in vessels of one party from or to the ports of the United States, or from or to the ports of any other foreign country, may, in like manner, and with the same duties and charges, applicable to vessels and cargo, be imported into or exported from the said Colonies in vessels of the other party.

ARTICLE 7.

The United States and His Danish Majesty mutually agree, that no higher or other duties, charges, or taxes of any kind, shall be levied in the territories or dominions of either party, upon any personal property, money, or effects, of their respective citizens or subjects, on the removal of the same from their territories or dominions reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, money, or effects, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State, upon the same, when removed by a citizen or subject of each State respectively.

ARTICLE 8.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and His Danish Majesty shall afford in future, to the navigation and commerce of their respective citizens and subjects, they agree mutually to receive and admit Consuls and Vice Consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, privileges and immunities, of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the most favored nation, each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such Consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE 9.

In order that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the contracting parties may enjoy the rights, privileges, and immunities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their exequatur, which shall be granted gratis, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the Consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE 10.

It is likewise agreed, that the Consuls and persons attached to their necessary service, they not being natives of the country in which the Consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kinds of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay, on account of commerce, or their property, to which inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which such Consuls reside, are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the Consulate shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE 11.

The present Convention shall be in force for ten years from the date hereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed, between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either, from the other party, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

ARTICLE 12.

This Convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Copenhagen, within eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Danish Majesty, have signed and sealed these presents. Done in triplicate, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-first.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

H. CLAY, Secretary of State.  
Publishers of the Laws of the United States will publish this Proclamation in their papers.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Pedersen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 25, 1826.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, by direction of the President thereof, has the honor to state to Mr. Pedersen, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that

it would have been satisfactory to the Government of the United States, if Mr. Pedersen had been charged with instructions in the negotiation which has just terminated, to treat of the indemnities to citizens of the United States, in consequence of the seizure, detention, and condemnation of their property, in the ports of His Danish Majesty. But as he has no instruction to that effect, the undersigned is directed, at and before proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, on which they have agreed, explicitly to declare, that the omission to provide for those indemnities is not hereafter to be interpreted as a waiver or abandonment of them by the Government of the United States, which, on the contrary, is firmly resolved to persevere in the pursuit of them, until they shall be finally arranged, upon principles of equity and justice. And, to guard against any misconception of the fact of the silence of the Treaty, in the above particular, or of the views of the American Government, the undersigned requests that Mr. Pedersen will transmit this official declaration to the Government of Denmark. And he avails himself of this occasion to tender to Mr. Pedersen assurances of his distinguished consideration.

H. CLAY.

The Chevalier PEDERSEN.

Minister Resident from Denmark.

The Chevalier Peter Pedersen to Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, 25th April, 1826.

The undersigned, Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of Denmark, has the honor, hereby, to acknowledge having received Mr. Clay's official note of this day, declaratory of the advanced claims against Denmark, not being waived on the part of the United States, by the Convention agreed upon and about to be signed, which note he has requested, will transmit to his Government. And he avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Clay assurances of his distinguished consideration.

P. PEDERSEN.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY.

Secretary of State of the United States.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

MR. GOODACRE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington that he has engaged the MASONIC HALL, which he will fit up with rising seats as an Amphitheatre for the suitable display of the following instruments by which his Lectures are exemplified:

1. A TRANSPARENT TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, containing upwards of 50 square feet of surface, including all the recent discoveries.

2. A HORIZONTAL TELLURIAN, LUNAR, and ECLIPSE, the Earth's Orbit, forty feet in circumference.

3. A VERTICAL TRANSPARENT TELLURIAN, with designs of the four Seasons, and a double Zodiac, its circumference thirty feet.

4. A TRANSPARENT CLIMATE INSTRUMENT, embracing four Zones of the Celestial Sphere, forty feet in circumference.

5. A splendid TRANSPARENT ORRERY, containing the Sun, with all the Planets and Satellites, fifty feet in circumference.

6. and 7. Two elegant TRANSPARENT PLANISPIRES of the visible Starry Heaven, forty-five feet in circumference, (one with the figures of the Constellations, the other without) capable of being rectified to time, and place.

8. Plan of a UNIVERSAL SYSTEM; or SYSTEM of SOLAR SYSTEMS, thirty feet in circumference.

With smaller INSTRUMENTS and Mathematical auxiliary DIAGRAMS, amounting in number to nearly forty.

The Lectures of the course will be eight, and the Introductory one, making nine. They will be delivered three times per week, on the Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays of the three last weeks in November, beginning of course with MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13th.

They will commence each evening at 7 o'clock precisely, and continue two hours. The Introductory Lecture will be gratuitous, but subject to certain regulations, which will be announced in this paper on Friday, November 10th.

The terms of admission to the whole course, will be FIVE DOLLARS each, for Ladies and Gentlemen; and three dollars each for Children under twelve years of age. To each Lecture, Ladies and Gentlemen, one dollar; Children 50 cents.

Lexington, October 20, 1826—424f

ISAAC F. HEATON, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has removed to a room adjoining Mr. Clarke's Hat Shop, where he can accommodate his customers in the latest and neatest fashions.

He wants one or two Boys as apprentices—he also wants to employ 1 or 2 JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who are first rate workmen, and no other need apply. Lexington, October 13—41

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging. April 6, 1826—14-4f.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON.

HAS just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale.

Wholesale and Retail; together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicine is recommended by many Certificates price \$1 each. Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle. Lexington, March 1st 1826—9-4f

## GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$1000	is	\$1000
5 prizes of	400	is	2000
10 of	100	is	1000
30 of	50	is	1500
50 of	20	is	1000
100 of	10	is	1000
1500 of	5	is	6500

1496 Prizes amounting to.....\$14000

ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Actual sale of ten or upwards	\$4 75
For a single Ticket	5 00
For half Tickets	2 50
For quarter Tickets	1 25

THE DRAWING

Will be divided into six days, 200 numbers and a corresponding number of prizes on the five first days—on the fifth and last the balance of prizes will be drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the last drawn numbers on each of the 5 first days—drawings. The Highest Prize will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the sixth day, all other prizes will be floating from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 20 per cent and will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is concluded, but if not demanded within four months after the drawing is completed will be considered as donations.

Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part by 10 tickets in the present class, and the highest prize in part by twenty—The Tickets selected for the 1st 400 dollar prize are from Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive; for the 2nd from Nos. 11 to 20; for the 3d from 21 to 30; for the 4th from 31 to 40; and for the 5th from 41 to 50—Those selected for the Highest Prize are from Nos. 51 to 70 inclusive.

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED in this Class upon the same principles as they were in the 10th to wit for 10 Tickets you will pay in hand Ten Dollars and give your note for Forty Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time within ten days after the 5th day's drawing is over by a surrender of the same 10 Tickets—whereby TEN CHANCES are given for all the prizes except the highest, for the risk of One Dollar only per Ticket.

The Manager earnestly hopes that his former Agents and the friends of the Institution generally will make their respective orders for Tickets as soon as possible, as it is his desire that the Lottery shall be concluded by the 15th of October next.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Lex. Aug. 20, 1826.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold in pursuance to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered at their September Term 1826, upon the petition of the heirs of Robert McCormick, decd., on the premises in the town of Lexington, on the 13th of NOVEMBER next, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hill street, near the residence of Asa Farrow, upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, which bond is to have the force and effect of a replevin bond—and a lien on the said house and lot will be required as collateral security for the payment of the same.

DAVID MAGOWAN, Com'r.

Lexington, October 19, 1826—42-3f

## STAMMERING.

MR. YATES, superintendent of Mrs. LEIGH'S Western Institution for relieving impediments of speech, has established an institution for that purpose at Lexington (Ky.) to continue until the 31st of November next. He has been solicited to take this step by several gentlemen in that state. As it is not probable that such an opportunity will again occur that an institution will be established permanent at any place in the Western country. Persons afflicted with habits of stammering or the impediments of speech will determine whether it be an object to embrace this opportunity.

And as it is wished that all in the country neighboring Lexington who are afflicted will apply, they are assured that the terms shall be so modified and arranged as to suit the circumstance and ability of such applicant. And should the unfortunate suffer further receive no benefit after a bona fide trial of the system on his part, the equivalent will be returned. Cincinnati, Sept. 26, 1826—40-4f.

N. B. To be published in the newspapers in the following towns three times, to wit: Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Maysville, Paris, Georgetown, Danville, Richmond, Cynthiana, Mount Sterling, Washington and Shelbyville.

## DUGH FOSTER,

MECHANIC TAILOR.

HAS just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUITABLE TRIMMINGS AND VESTINGS.

all of which were purchased low for cash in hand by himself, and will be sold at a moderate advance. He has also made a permanent arrangement by which he will be furnished with the NEWEST FASHIONS by one of the best shops in Philadelphia. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves. Sept. 22, 1826—38-4f.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in the suit in Chancery therein pending, in the name of George M'Daniel against Abraham Venable and George Norton, entered at the September term thereof, in the year 1826, the undersigned commissioner in said decree named, will proceed On the 17th day of NOVEMBER, 1826,

At the dwelling house on the farm formerly owned and occupied by said Abraham Venable, about eight miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, to sell the Property, real and personal, in said decree directed to be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, to wit: A Tract of Land containing about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES.

named and described in the mortgages referred to in the complainant's bill—ALSO,

8 NEGROES:

A Negro man about 70 years of age, and two Negro Men, one aged about 19, and the other 25; a Girl about 14 years old, and two Girls about 8 years old.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, Comm'r.

October 27, 1826—43-4f

## AN APPRENTICE

Will be taken to learn the art of Printing, if application be made immediately.

## New Auction and Commission House.

THIS Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pickett's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at a private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12, 1826—26

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscribers offer for sale that commodious and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, formerly owned by the late General William Lewis and Captain Richard Hightower; and for many years occupied by them as a Tavern.

They offer in addition, a lot adjoining in the rear of said tavern, having a large and commodious stable, capable of holding upwards of 40 horses. The stable is of brick and in every way fitted for the tavern or livery stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lots, which have no buildings on them; well suited and situated for garden or pasturing. As no individual would probably make so large a purchase without examining the premises. Further notice is deemed needless; any person wishing to be informed as to the extent, title &c. of said property, can be further satisfied by application to H. Willis living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

RICHARD HIGHTOWER and JOSEPH WALLACE.

## FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING TOWN PROPERTY, &c.

THAT excellent TAVERN STAND, at the lower end of Main-street, Lexington, at the sign of the Eagle. The principle building contains 16 commodious rooms, 10 of which have fire-places; with a dry cellar under the whole house well pointed—an excellent Kitchen with lodging rooms for servants—a spring house, Wash-house and Smoke-house, all under the same roof—a Stable, Carriage house and Cow house, all built of Stone. The whole lot is enclosed with a Stone wall, mostly of range work. Also, a good Well of never failing water, with a pump in it. The lot is 66 feet fronting on Main-street, and extends 212 feet back to Water-street.

Also, a LOT on the opposite side of Main st. from the above, on which is an excellent STONE STABLE, and a Well of never failing water.

An unimproved LOT fronting on Short-street 30 feet, and running back 200 feet.

Also, two unimproved LOTS fronting on Second-street, and running 150 feet towards Short-street, adjoining the lots of William Adams and Mrs. Russell.

Also, about two and a half acres of GROUND, between Short and Second-streets, and bounded by the three last mentioned lots, with two small tenements on it.

Also, a SMALL LOT on the Georgetown road, opposite Mr. Hensington, fronting on the Georgetown road 70 feet, and back 150.

Also, a LOT fronting on Main-street (nearly opposite the Georgetown road) 35 feet, and running back 150 feet.

Also a small QUARRY LOT back of the last mentioned lot.

As my principle motive for selling the above property is to discharge two sums of money, one \$870 due to the Bank of the United States, and another of \$5600 due to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum equal to the amount of those two debts, or a release from them, will be expected, and for the balance a credit of one, two, three and four years.

WILLIAM PALMETEEF.

October 20, 1826—424f

## JOHN M. HEWETT; TRUSS MAKER.

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

I show manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel.

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast.

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825—18-4f

## RAGS, RAGS.

I WILL give two and a half cents per lb, for good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Chapside. Lexington. 18—4f G. W. ANDERSON.

## Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes



## AGRICULTURAL.

### FROM THE SARATOGA SENTINEL. ON LIVE FENCES.

Perhaps there is no subject calculated to produce so much anxiety and apprehension among the farmers of this country, as the deficiency in fencing materials: this deficiency is, at present, mostly confined to what is usually termed the *pine plains*, or pine barrens; and while every day is adding much to the consequence of these lands in an agricultural point of view, is, at the same time, wasting those materials necessary for their enclosure, and consequent protection of the crop.

In the mountainous districts, the great quantity of timber yet remaining, and its rapid reproduction where it has once been cleared off, will, probably, continue for centuries yet to come to supply all the wants of those who cultivate these lands, and, under a proper course of economical restrictions, may be made to furnish great quantities for the use of those districts less congenial to its growth or reproduction. The expense, however, attendant on the purchase and transportation of rails, will, I apprehend, be found altogether insupportable by the common farmers of our country.

Rails of chestnut (*Castanea Amerecana*) and black ash (*Fraxinus Rubescens*) are those most in use, and are least expensive of any that are worth purchasing; these cannot be bought and transported to any considerable distance short of \$5 per hundred. A farm of 160 rods in length and 100 in breadth, will require, allowing 21 rails to every two rods, 1560 rails to enclose it, and, if we suppose the same farm divided into eight rectangular lots, 4930 more rails will be wanted to complete the enclosures, making in the whole, 6490, which at the above price of \$5 per hundred, will amount to \$324.50. Supposing this fence, when well set to last fifty years, which is the longest period it can be supposed to endure, and calculating the interest at seven per cent, per annum the amount, for that time, including the necessary annual repairs, &c. will fall but little, if any, short of \$2,500—and this in actual disbursements of cash, without including any thing for labour.

The fence made with posts, boards, rails, &c. is somewhat more expensive, and, probably, not so durable. Stone wall is still more expensive in the west, but is, when well made, impervious; and where stones can be procured at hand, is undoubtedly the best and cheapest of all fences. There is another species of fence which is now in use in some parts of Europe, particularly in Ireland; it consists of stone wall raised two feet, upon the top of which is inserted the trimmings of the common hedge, and likewise the limbs cut from the fruit trees, in an upright position, in close and regular order, so as to form an effectual barrier to most of the domestic animals. It is called a *bearded wall*, and is a cheap and convenient resource where stones are not sufficiently plenty for a full wall. There are, however, but few places (I speak particularly of the pine plains), where stones occur in sufficient quantity to answer any purpose in this way. The farmer, therefore, who has located himself in such a situation, must look forward to no very distant period, when he will be constrained to adopt some effectual and less expensive mode of protecting his fields, or suffer them to become an exposed and uncultivated waste.

In this situation, the only effectual remedy which presents itself, is the cultivation of live fences. In some parts of Europe, such is the scarcity and high price of timber, that for years past it has not been used for fencing at all; the fields are occasionally enclosed by walls of stone or banks of earth, but by far the greatest proportion of all the enclosures are surrounded by live fences; these are constructed of various shrubs, selected with a view to the situation the fence is to occupy, or the nature of the soil in which it is to grow: hence the sweet briar, (*rosæ rubiginosa*) the sloe, (*prunus spinosa*), and the common elder, (*sambucus canadensis*), are, sometimes, cultivated for fences in England and Ireland, and in the south of Europe, and on the islands in the Mediterranean, the bitter aloë, (*aloe spicata*) and the prickly pear, (*cactus opuntia*) are in common use; but all the shrubs employed for this purpose, the common haw or white thorn of the north of Europe, (*crataegus oxyacantha*) is deservedly the most esteemed to that country.

The quick-set hedge, as it is termed in England, is constructed in various ways, but the most usual mode is that with ditch and bank, it is commenced by digging a ditch five or six feet wide and about three feet deep; the earth, as it is removed, is placed upon the side of the ditch where the hedge is to stand, and when it is raised about one foot, the quacks, or young plants, being previously cut down to within three or four inches of the roots, are placed horizontally on the edge of the bank, next to the ditch, at the distance of six or eight inches from each other, and the earth is then piled over them to the depth of two feet, making the depth from the top of the bank to the bottom of the ditch about six feet. This ditch and bank serves the double purpose of protecting both the field and young plants from the intrusion of animals. When the plants become sufficiently large to prevent cattle from passing, the ditch is filled up by ploughing down the side opposite to the hedge, and the space is then tilled. The subsequent treatment of the hedge consists in little else than preventing the plants from mounting up too high, and in conducting the lateral shoots so as to fill up and secure the vacancies between them.

The preference given in Europe to the English white thorn for hedges, has induced almost every writer on the subject of live fences in this country, to recommend their introduction here; and even William Cobbett, the last man in the world that would be suspected of partialities for English *crataegus* shrubs, in recommending live fences to the attention of our farmers, "that he knows not how to get the plants, unless he brings them or their seeds from England;" and even the experiments of some of our own countrymen, seem to have been conducted rather with a view to the introduction of a foreign shrub, than the cultivation and improvement of those already introduced to our climate.

The *brutægus* or haw-thorn, [so called because it produces a berry or fruit, which in England, is called a haw, and this term is applicable to the whole genus, for they all produce the haw] is a genus of plants belonging principally to North America. Nuttall in his Genera of North American Plants, enumerates eleven species as indigenous to the U. States, and Amos Eaton, in his Manual of Botany, describes eight as belonging to the middle and northern states. It would be singular, indeed, if some of these shrubs, introduced, as they are, to the vicissitudes of our climate and soil, should not be found more applicable to our purposes of cultivation, than any that could be introduced from abroad.

The common thorn bush, (*crataegus racemosa*) the yellow berried thorn, (*c. flava*) and the cockspur thorn, (*c. crusgalli*) all grow wild upon our pine plains, upon the very spot where they are wanted, and by their shape, their size and their hardness, afford to the enterprising and enquiring agriculturist, the best and surest evidence of the ultimate success of his efforts to cultivate them for the important purpose of live fences.

The seeds of the thorn, if planted immediately after ripening, do not vegetate in less than eighteen or twenty months, and it is necessary, in order to ensure success, at even that period, that they be subjected to a certain process of preparation. For this purpose, the thorn berries or haws, are to be gathered as soon as they are ripe, in the fall, mix with several times their bulk of rich earth, and exposed to the weather in some secure place through the winter, during the ensuing summer, they are to be frequently stirred, and after being exposed another winter to the frost, they will be fit to plant the following spring, which should be done as early as the season will permit. They vegetate immediately,

and will be fit to transplant the next season, or they may stand in the nursery two or three years, to suit the convenience of the cultivator.

In preparing the ground for the reception of the hedge, the ditch and bank, as practised in Europe, must be dispensed with altogether, particularly upon the sandy plains; and it is doubtful if the process will succeed on any soil in the northern states. Such is the severity of our winters and the transition from excessive drought to excessive moisture of our summers, that the banks, however well constructed, soon tumble away under the influence of these operations, and the plants, being thrown out of the earth, soon perish for want of sustenance. Prepare the ground, then, where the fence is desired, by simply ploughing four or five furrows, and this is all that is necessary where the soil is in good order but if it be a light sandy soil, it will be necessary to pass the plough twice or three times back and forward, exactly where it is intended to place the quacks, and the trench or ditch thus made, is to be filled with manure, compost, or swamp mud, or earth from the barn yard will answer the purpose best, when the surface is made smooth and even, draw two parallel lines six inches apart, directly over the manured trench, and having previously prepared the plants by cutting them down to within three inches of the roots, set them on the lines at regular intervals of ten or twelve inches thus:

The spot must now be protected from the intrusion of animals by temporary fences, erected for the purpose, and the plants thus secured, must be kept clear from grass and every thing else which might be supposed to choke or impede their growth. On the third or fourth season they are to be again cut down close to the earth, after which, in the course of two or three years, they become so thick and compact that nothing can pass them. The subsequent treatment consists in nothing more than simply clipping the ends of the twigs, which is best performed with shears made for the purpose, by which the fence is kept in regular and proper shape and its closeness greatly increased.

This is the whole of the process required, in this country, to obtain an effectual and everlasting protection to our fields, a process extremely simple and perfectly within the means of every farmer, and that, without the expenditure of a single cent in cash.

Mr. Davis, of the town of Saratoga Springs, in the county of Saratoga, is the first and only person that I know of, who has attempted the cultivation of live fences from the native thorn in this vicinity; he during the past and previous seasons, planted up wards of 2000 in the manner above described. He procured his plants from the woods and fields, where they were growing spontaneously of course; they are of different sizes, and probably, of different species; they, however, appeared to be doing well, and, although planted on a light sandy soil, without measure of any kind, are apparently luxuriant and healthy.

Mr. D. informs me that he gathered a quantity of the haws and planted them in his garden; they came up at the usual time, but they were immediately cut off and destroyed by the grub. He took no precaution in preparing the seed, they were planted as soon as they were gathered, and they lay in the earth two winters and one summer, before they showed any signs of vegetating.

It is said, that the seed may be made to vegetate much sooner by placing them in a tub or barrel, and covering them with boiling water, in which they are to remain till perfectly cool. A process somewhat similar certainly succeeds with the seeds of the locust, which otherwise are as long vegetating as those of the thorn.

It has likewise been recommended to immerse the seed for forty-eight hours in a solution of green cow dung and water, kept at a temperature of 100°; the fruit in this process, probably grew out of the fact that those seeds which pass through the indigestion, vegetate soon after they are dropped. I am not acquainted with the efficacy of either of these experiments, but think they are well worth trying.

I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing my surprise and regret that the farmers (particularly in some parts) of this country have not yet turned their attention to the cultivation of live fences; they certainly must resort to it, and the sooner they begin the better: they have now, the most of them, sufficient fencing materials, at their command for protecting their quacks until they are large enough to protect themselves; but if they delay a few years, they will deprive them of those materials, in which case, they must be purchased, and thus an expense incurred that might be dispensed with altogether, if the work be immediately begun.

A man, in a common season, may gather seed enough in one day to plant a large nursery, and if these are properly prepared and planted, the young quacks will be fit for transplanting the third season. Let the farmer begin with his outside fences first, and, if possible, in a field which he intends to till for several years to come; this will obviate the necessity of any additional protecting fence; for if no animals are permitted to run in the field, an outside fence will be all the protection wanted. At the end of six to eight years, the plants will have arrived to that state of maturity when no further protection will be needed; this may then be removed to accommodate other places.

By successive planting, say one hundred rods in each year, which will cost the labour of a man two weeks, and that of a team three or four days, he will in five years, with very little other expense, have a farm of one hundred acres completely surrounded by all the necessary materials for an everlasting fence; and in twelve years from the first planting of the seed, at the utmost extent, the persevering farmer will begin to reap the reward of his first efforts, and each successive year will add another, and another portion to that already perfected, until every lot be securely protected by a fence, as durable as the soil on which it stands.

If we have had discouraging accounts from those who have attempted the cultivation of live fences heretofore, it is because the efforts have been made rather with a view of seeing what might be done than of doing what must be done. There is nothing which gives so much efficacy to an experiment as the necessity which drives us to the measure. Let the common labouring farmer, undertake the raising of hedges, under a full persuasion of the necessity, and I dare venture to say, we shall hear no more of the want of success. Guided by his own observations and reflections, he will soon be able to select the shrub which nature seems to have designed peculiarly for his purpose, his own native thorn in preference to every other.

A young clergyman, whose garb did not designate who he was, and still very anxious to be known, requested the company to guess at his occupation. They happened to be all on the same side vexed at their stupidity, he exclaimed, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness." "I thought so," says a wag, "that you resembled an Owl."

*Humor.*—A large box of glass labelled in large letters "this side up with care," and placed on board one of the Steamboats on Wednesday, for New York. A portly gentleman dressed in a round about, seated himself upon the box, and as the direction was fresh put on, when he rose he had transferred a perfect impression to the seat of his inimitable. As he walked about the deck, every one exclaimed "this side up with care." We need not add if the effect was ludicrous.

## DOMESTIC.

The following sketch is from the Rev. T. Hunt's new work "Francis Berrin," and is descriptive of the enormous herds of wild horses which are sometimes met in the prairies near the Rocky Mountains.

"The day before we came in view of the Rocky Mountains, I saw in the greatest perfection, that impressive, and to me almost sublime, spectacle, an immense drove of wild horses, for a long time hovering around our path across the prairie. I had often seen great numbers of them before, mixed with other animals, apparently quiet, and grazing like the rest. Here there were thousands unmixed, unemployed, their motions if such a comparison might be allowed, as darting and as wild as those of bounding birds on the flowers. The tremendous snorts with which the front columns of the phalanx made known their approach to us, seemed to be their wild and energetic way of expressing their pity and disdain for the servile lot of our horses, of which they appeared to be taking a survey. They were of all colors, mixed, spotted, and diversified with every hue, from the brightest white to clear and shining black; and of every form and stature, from the long and slender racer, to those of sterner limbs and heavier mould; and of all ages, from the corveting colt to the range of patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line, and holding their high heads for a survey of us, in the rear. Sometimes they curved their necks, and made no more progress than just enough to keep pace with our advance. Then there was a kind of slow and walking minuet, in which they performed various evolutions with the precision of the figure of a country dance. Then a rapid movement shifted the front to the rear. But still, in all their evolutions and movements, like the flight of sea fowl, their lines were regular, and free from all indications of confusion. At times a spontaneous and sudden movement towards us, almost inspired the apprehension of an united attack upon us, after a moment's advance, a snort and rapid retrograde movement seemed to testify their proud estimate of their wild independence. The infinite variety of their rapid movements, their tumbling, and manoeuvres were of such a wild and almost terrible character, that it required but a moderate sketch of fancy to suppose them the genui of these grassy plains. At one period they were formed for an immense depth in front of us. A wheel executed almost with the rapidity of thought, presented them hovering on our flanks. Then again, the cloud of dust that enveloped their movements cleared away, and presented them in our rear. They evidently operated as a great annoyance to the horses and mules of our cavalcade. The frightened movements, the increased indications of fatigue, sufficiently evinced, with their frequent neighings, what unpleasant neighbors they considered their wild compatriots to be. So much did our horses appear to suffer from fatigue and terror in consequence of their vicinity, that we were thinking of some way to drive them off; when on a sudden a patient and laborious donkey of the establishment, who appeared to have regarded all their movements with philosophic indifference, picked up his long ears, and gave a loud and most sonorous bay from his vocal shell. Instantly this prodigious multitude and there was thousands of them took what the Spanish call the "estompaço." With a tripping like the noise of thunder, or still more like that of an earthquake, a noise that was absolutely appalling, they took to their heels, and were all in a few moments invisible in the verdant depths of the plains and we saw them no more."

*Emancipation of Slaves in Texas.*—We learn by a gentleman of this place, who arrived a few days since from Miller county that a citizen of that county had returned just before he started, from Texas, bringing information that great excitement prevailed throughout the several colonies in that country, when he left there in consequence of the recent passage of a law by the Mexican Government, for the *Emancipation of all the Slaves in the Province of Texas*, and that orders had been received for carrying it into immediate effect. As may well be supposed, this information produced the greatest consternation among the slaveholders, all of whom had emigrated to that country under an assurance, as we are informed, from the local authorities of Texas, that they could not hold their slaves; though we are under the impression that slavery is prohibited throughout the Republic, by the constitution of Mexico.

The large slaveholders were hurrying off their slaves in great numbers, into Louisiana and Arkansas; and we have heard of several persons who emigrated from this Territory, who have recently crossed the line into Louisiana, with their slaves. Those persons who have but few slaves, have held meetings, at which it was resolved, that they would stand by each other in resisting the execution of the law, until they could gather this year's crop after which they have determined to leave the country.

We also learn that the Indians have been very troublesome for some time past, to the colonists, and that in many settlements they were under the necessity of erecting forts for their protection, and retreating into them for security. Several persons had been killed by the Indians within a few months, but at the latest advices, the alarm was subsiding. The crops are said to be short this season, and the country very sickly.

*Arkansas Gazette.*

A gentleman from high up the Arkansas, who came down in a boat a few days ago, informs us that the waters have been higher during the late season than they have ever been before, within the knowledge of the present inhabitants of Crawford county. Grand river was about four feet, and the Arkansas and Illinois, 8 inches or two feet, higher than they were last spring. Several settlers in Grand River have had their entire crops swept off by the overflowing of the banks of that river; but our informant heard of little or no damage being sustained on the Arkansas, though he had frequent opportunities of ascertaining it, as he came down the river.

We learn from White river, that the oldest settlers on that river have never known it to be so high at any former period, as it was during the late extraordinary rise. Bottoms that have heretofore been considered secure from inundation, have been completely overthrown; and besides the distressing loss the people have sustained by the destruction of their crops, many of them have lost great numbers of their cattle and other stock.

A gentleman from Izard county, informs us that the little North Fork of White river was swollen to a height greater than it has been since the first settlement of the country.

The *Mist*.—We have heard it remarked by persons from almost every section of the Territory, that they have never known a more abundant mist than that with which they are favored this season. In this quarter the mists of every species, are almost bending under the weight of their fruit, and the ground is literally covered with acorns, notwithstanding hundreds of swine and other stock are constantly feeding on them.

If our farmers do not make plenty of good hay this season, it certainly will not be for the want of an abundant mast, and generally, good crops of corn, to fatten their swine on.

The Kennelunk Gazette announces the appearance of ripe strawberries, of the second growth in that place. The Boston Courier states that raspberries of a second growth have been sold in Boston market for some weeks past.

The Quebec papers state that some chests of treasury, which were lost in a French frigate, sixty-seven years ago, in the river St. Lawrence, about nine miles above Quebec have been found. It is rumored that the value of this property is estimated at one million of dollars.

## FOREIGN.

*From the Baltimore Gazette of October 14.*

Late and interesting advices from Europe fill the greater part of the miscellaneous department of this evening's Gazette. As was anticipated the continued scarcity of some articles of the first necessity to the poorer classes in Great Britain, has induced the Government to open the ports for the admission of oats, and oat-meal, rye, peas and beans. The admission extends to the 24th of December, subject to the pleasure of parliament, which is to meet on the 14th November for the dispatch of business. This order has had the effect of causing an advance in the price of grain on the continent. At Amsterdam wheat rose 5s. per quarter. Four millions, it is calculated, is the amount to which the kingdom will become a customer to foreign countries. A copy of the order at length will be found among our extracts, and also several articles respecting the state of the manufacturing districts in England, by which it will be seen that the distresses have not abated, although the papers received by former arrivals held out the hope that a speedy change for the better might be calculated on with certainty, from the increased demands for goods and the regular employment of workmen; neither of which has taken place to the extent predicted.

There is an indication of renewed troubles in Russia, but the information at present is rather vague to afford much scope for speculation. Spain still continues in that state of political distraction for which her history since the restoration of Ferdinand has become proverbial, and the rapid changes made in her council, show that the King knows not whom to trust. Another decree has been issued declaring that no change will be made in the manner of administering the government, and reproaching the idea of the establishment of chambers of deputies from the provinces.

In Portugal, another plot to change the government, no doubt formed by the Queen and favored by the partisans and agents of one of the principal powers of Europe, has been happily discovered and suppressed without bloodshed.

And last though not least in our esteem, we must remark that Greece still holds on the doubtful struggle, and several successes have crowned her efforts since the fall of Missolunghi—that she has been nearly as fully treated by the Christian army as by the Turk; may be ascertained in perusing the annexed paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"We have received a statement of the financial affairs of the Greek Committee in London, made to a meeting of the holders of the Greek bonds, at the City of London Tavern, on the 4th of September. We perceive among the items of expenditure, that there have been remitted to the United States, for the building of the two frigates, about which there has been so much difficulty in this city, the sum of 135,000—equal to \$768,883; and that the sum of 12,000, has been allowed to Gen. Calland, for one year's services—equal to \$33,486—or more than twice the salary of the President of the United States! Who could not be a patriot at such a price! There is an item of 63,000, charged by Mr. Ricardo, for commissioners. When this was read, it produced a shower of hisses. How would they have hissed, if they had heard that the *potents* of New York had charged \$25,000 each for the rent of the lot on which the frigates were built—thus realizing for one year's rent, \$10,000 more than the price of the lots were worth!"

A. M. Bowring has, according to the London Globe, realised the sum of 10,000, by the Greek cause.

### THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The accounts from Greece are more favourable than we have lately received. The Turkish fleet had attacked the Isle of Samos three times, and having had two frigates and two brigs burnt by the Greeks were obliged to retire towards Scio. The repulse was owing to the arrival of the Greek fleet under Sacaris, soon after the attack was made. It does not appear that the Greeks suffered much in the action, with the exception of the loss of the *cauboter* of Canaris, and himself severely wounded. If this intelligence be true, it is thought the Isle will be saved for this year, and the impression which the failure will make on the Greeks, will probably prevent a renewal of the attack.

Letters from Napoli, give the details of a battle fought near Vainia. Ibrahim had advanced on the place with 4000 men, but was defeated with the loss of a large number of men and all his baggage and artillery which fell into the hands of the Greeks. Ibrahim was obliged to escape hastily to Calamata. All his troops in Greece amount to only 7 or 8000 men, so that the Greeks have determined to act on the offensive. The loss of the Greeks in the battle was also severe, and General Nikitas is among the slain. A division of the Greek troops was commanded by the English Colonel Gordon.

The Turks have possession of Athens thro' the treachery of a Greek Captain, who went over to the Turks with 500 men. The Pacha immediately humiliated him with the caftan, and discharged the arrears of pay due to his troops. Commodore Hamilton, of the British Ship *Campria*, with a laudable zeal for the preservation of the relics of antiquity in that city, has procured a firman from the Porte prohibiting their mutilation.

The Constitutional contains some proclamations and dispatches from the new provincial government, which speak of the high hopes of the people and their rulers.

A loose rumor, by the way of Hungary, states that the Greeks of Cassandria rose on the Turks and massacred about 500.

Letters from Constantinople state, that Strat and Candia in order to quiet the discontent of the

Turkish Government, has declared to the Diver that Lord Cochrane was no longer a British subject, and that if he was taken prisoner in the war against the Porte the English Cabinet would not demand him.

From an article in the *Pilote* it would appear that things are far from being settled at Constantinople. According to this account, on the 4th ult. the Sultan was attacked on his way to prayers by the populace, who in the first instance, gained some advantage over the soldiery. A scene of bloody retaliation followed, and some hundreds perished on the occasion. The slaughter of every one who appeared to be suspicious" continued through the succeeding day.

Lord Cochrane was in the bay of Cagliari on the 11th of August, with a large steam vessel, waiting for some ships to join him.

An expedition of twenty armed vessels with troops was fitting out at Alexandria.

Baron de Kriener, the late Russian Charge des Affaires in Switzerland, is on his way to this country, as the successor of Baron de Thuyt, late Minister from Russia to the United States.

*Latest from Brazil.*—The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday last, contains a letter dated Rio de Janeiro, September 1, from which we take the following extract:

There seems to be little hope of an accommodation of the existing differences between this country and the River Plate, as the Emperor seems determined to listen to no terms whatever, excluding his sovereignty in the Banda Oriental. It is thought the Patriots will soon make an attack on Rio Grande, and apprehensions are entertained that they will be successful, though the imperial forces are numerous.

Another engagement has recently taken place in the River Plate between the two squadrons, in which they both suffered severely. The Captain of one of the Brazilian vessels was dangerously wounded, and the Lieut. of the Netherlands is said to be killed. The contest however was un decisive.

We are fearful this war will yet be productive of much mischief, and know that the general wish throughout the country is to terminate it by negotiating without further delay.

Trinidad papers to the 20th ult. recited at Baltimore, contains the order from the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, closing the ports of the West India possessions against the shipping of the United States, from and after the 1st of December, accompanied by a commentary laying the whole blame of the proceedings upon the bad policy of the American government, and deprecating the act as an alarming blow to the present commercial relations of the Colonies.

*GREAT BRITAIN.*—The London papers contain a variety of extracts upon the state of the trade and Manufactures of Great Britain, which show an evident and continued improvement in the general aspect of affairs.

A very general impression prevails that though the opening of the ports has caused a sudden and considerable decline in the prices of grain, such depressions will not be lasting, but that home and foreign corn will, between this and Christmas, experience a considerable advance.

It is said that in consequence of the death of Lord Gifford, the following new law appointments will be made.—Sir John Copley the present attorney general, master of the rolls; the solicitor general succeeds Sir John Copley in the office of attorney general; and Mr. Tindal will be appointed solicitor general.

Sir Francis Rurdett is now sojourning in Paris, where he and his suite occupy twenty-seven rooms. The Morning Herald says this does not look as if the bad times had extended to the English agriculturalists.

In Ireland the fever produced by the privations they suffer from the want of food and raiment, continued to spread. The alarming state of fever in Limerick, has obliged the governors of the hospital to forward a requisition to the mayor for a meeting of the inhabitants. Such is the state of the fever hospital that there are one hundred and sixty patients who, for want of sufficient accommodation, are obliged to lie two or even three in a bed. In Cork and in the county of Wexford, the fever has spread. The want of straw beds for the poor aggravate the affliction of the disease. There were 1746 persons admitted into the hospital at Limerick within the last nine months.

The Nurnburgh Correspondent affirms that the king of Bavaria has permitted many officers and subalterns to go and serve Greece. It is added that they will retain their pay and rank in the Bavarian army.

Letters from the Morea, state that Ibrahim Pacha, in consequence of the vexation and fatigues which he has experienced in the country of the Mainotes, has had several attacks of fever.

The Greek committee at Paris, have made a statement, by which it appears that Lord Cochrane sailed from Plymouth in the sloop *Porcupine* of 20 guns, manned by 120 Englishmen, and was joined by two steamboats, each carrying four 24 pounders, and 2 mortars to carry a hollow ball of 33 pounds. In July, he was to be joined by two French corvettes, carrying 20 to 24 guns manned by Dutchmen, who were engaged when Lord Cochrane was in the Netherlands.

A Greek paper announces the death of Germanos, Archbishop of Patras, and President of the Executive Government of Greece.

*Russia.*—We find in our paper a new ordinance from St. Petersburg, relative to the censorship of the press. Advices from Moscow to the 19th of August. The corporation was positively fixed for the 5th of September. Since the commencement of the year there has been almost a total absence of balls and amusements. But strangers were tolerated in doing things which were not permitted to the Russians.

### NIGHT DANCING SCHOOL.

*P. RITEL,*  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will teach a class on dancing at candle light, for the convenience of those who cannot attend in the day time. The first lesson will be on Monday 5th inst. at Mr. Giron's Ball Room. For terms, apply to P. Ritel, Market street, opposite the Episcopal Church.  
Lexington, Oct 27, 1826—43 st.

### NEW GOODS.

*PRITCHETT & JOHNSON,*  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS,  
Consisting of a very general assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE.  
They invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.  
May 2d, 1826—101



# The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1826.

## CHRIST REJECTED.

We are requested to announce to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that Dunlap's celebrated scripture painting of *Christ Rejected* will within the space of 15 or 20 days, be exhibited in this town;—of the precise time, and in what building, due notice will be given in this paper.

Mr CHARLES HUMPHREYS will deliver an introductory Lecture, preparatory to his course of Law Lectures, on Monday next, in the Court-house, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Medical Lectures commence on Monday next. The first week will be devoted to the delivery of the introductory by the several Professors.

## COMMUNICATED.

### IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

It is presumed it will be no small satisfaction to the public, and especially that portion of it who are afflicted with impediments of speech, to learn, that the institution so recently established in Lexington for their relief, has, so far, been attended with great success; a success, in short, not in the least inferior to what was to have been expected from the extensive reputation, which *Mrs. Leigh's* mode of treating those distressing visitations has attained.

The number of pupils that have entered the institution since its commencement, was about two weeks since, from 15 to 20; not one of whom but confesses to have already received much benefit, nor entertain a doubt, that a continued observance of the rules of the system will in the end ensure to all complete relief. The improvement of several of the pupils has been so very astonishing, as to entitle it to particular notice. And for this purpose we would first mention the case of a young lady of Shelbyville, (a daughter of the gallant Col. Owen of Kentucky, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe in the commencement of the late war). The situation of this interesting young lady had been such as to excite the sincerest sympathy of her friends and acquaintances. Her impediment of speech was very great. But surprising as it may appear, ten days attendance at the institution of *Mrs. Yates*, the agent of *Mrs. Leigh*, has completely restored her to the power of easy and fluent utterance. So perfect, indeed, is her cure, that at a party which she has since attended in Lexington, several declared, that if they had not been informed of the fact, that she had been a stammerer, they would not have discovered it.

Another case, is that of Mr. Tutt, a man well known to the people of Lexington, and proverbially the *Prince of Stutterers*. He has been entirely cured by two days' attendance. Some of his acquaintances doubting the fact, put to him questions &c. to confound, and if possible, to make him stutter. But failing they candidly admitted his cure to be complete. The above are facts, well known to be such to many of the citizens of Lexington. And it is to be hoped they may go far to remove the doubts of the wavering, if any such there yet be, and induce all who may need the assistance of *Mrs. Yates* to place themselves under his care with out delay, as his stay at this place is limited to the first day of December next.

### NOTES ON KENTUCKY, SECTION 11.

In consequence of the destruction of the corn at the Chillicothe and Piqua towns, the Indians were reduced almost to a state of famine, and the warriors were not only obliged to attend to the immediate wants of their women and children, but to provide for their habitations for the approaching winter—hence all their time was so occupied, that Kentucky enjoyed considerable repose until the ensuing spring.

Many of the disaffected to the cause of the American Revolution, had removed to Kentucky from North Carolina, as well as from other parts of the United States, to avoid being compelled to take up arms against Great Britain, who in consequence of the flatting success of the British arms in the South, in the taking of Charleston, and other successes, together with the gloomy prospects in Kentucky, immediately after the return of the army from chastising the Indians, made ready and removed back to North Carolina in the autumn of 1780, some of whom entered the British service. A great number of those who had been considered permanent settlers in the country, removed to the old settled country in the autumn of the year 1780, which so discouraged the remaining inhabitants, that if he Indians had not, by stealing their horses, deprived them of the means of removing the women and children, the country would have been abandoned; but owing to the impossibility of removing them, the men were determined to protect and defend them. The gloomy prospects in Kentucky checked the emigration to it until the spring of the year 1781, and even then it was by no means equal to what it had been the preceding year.

About the first of March 1781, Col. Wm. Lynn and Captains Tipton and Chapman, were killed by parties of Indians who warlike the paths on Beargrass. In pursuit of one of these parties, Capt. Aquila Whitaker, with 15 men, followed them to the Ohio river at the foot of the Rapids, where they found some canoes, in which they embarked in order to cross the river in the pursuit; but as soon as they were fairly on board, the Indians, who lay concealed under the bank of the river, fired on them, and killed one and wounded nine others—they instantly reloaded, rushed on the Indians and defeated them.

In the month of April, in the year 1781, a Station settled by Squire Boone (brother of Col. Daniel Boone), near the place where Shelbyville now stands, was so exposed, and had so suffered by the Indians, that the inhabitants determined to break up and remove to Beargrass. Whilst they were on their way, accompanied with women and children, and their household goods, they were attacked by a party of Indians near Long run, defeated and dispersed with great slaughter. Col. John Floyd receiving information of this defeat, collected together 30 men, and went in the immediate pursuit of the Indians. Calculating on being pursued, the Indians formed an ambuscade, into which Floyd and his party were unsuspectingly drawn, and one half their number killed. Col. Floyd would himself have fallen into the hands of the Indians, but for the timely interposition of Capt. Samuel Wells, who seeing the Col. on foot, nearly exhausted and hard pressed by the enemy, nobly dismounted himself from his own horse, assisted Col. Floyd into the saddle, and accompanied him on foot. Such illustrious acts ought never to be forgotten. But what adds greatly to the magnanimity of the act is, that at that time Capt. Wells and Colonel Floyd were at variance.

On the 9th of May 1761, M'Affe's Station on Salt

river, about seven miles from Harrodsburg, was attacked by a party of Indians. One of the M'Affe's and another man were on their way from the Station to a plantation in the vicinity of the place, on whom the Indians fired and pursued them to the station. The siege lasted only about three hours when the Indians withdrew, and shortly after, men from different places in the neighborhood collected to the amount of forty, and pursued the Indians, and within a mile of the station, overtook and defeated them. The Indians in this affair lost six men killed, and several wounded, appeared by the bloody trails the whites had one killed only, and one mortally wounded who died in a few days after.

In the spring of the year 1781, it appearing that Fort Jefferson afforded no security to the Western settlements, it was evacuated.

About the same time a party of men on their way from Harrodsburg to Logan's Station (St. Asaphs) were attacked by Indians near the former place; two of them were mortally wounded, one of whom was not withstanding enabled to escape to the Fort. The other hid himself behind a log and was carried into Harrodsburg by a party who went immediately to the place where the attack was made. Col. Logan raised a party of men and went in pursuit of the Indians, but did not come up with them: On their return home they were fired on by the same or another party of Indians, and one of his men wounded; as soon as the Indians fired they dispersed.

Montgomery's station in Lincoln county was in the course of this year taken by Indians, where the father and a brother of Mrs. Logan (wife of Col. Logan) were killed, and a sister, sister-in-law with four children taken prisoners. Col. Logan immediately raised a company of men, quickly pursued, overtook and defeated the Indians, retook the two women and three of the children; the fourth was murdered during the action which was for some time doubtful. In this action William Montgomery killed three Indians, and wounded a fourth.

In the month of May 1782, a party of Wyandot Indians attacked Estill's Station, destroyed a number of cattle, killed a white man, and took an negro prisoner. The Indians were 25 in number. Capt. Estill hastily raised the same number of white men, pursued and overtook them, when a bloody conflict ensued, the victory was contested for two hours—the Indians ultimately prevailed. In this action Capt. Estill and seven of his men were killed, and four mortally wounded. The loss on the part of the Indians, it was afterwards understood, was equal to that on the part of the whites.

On the 10th of August 1782, the Indians took two boys from Hoy's Station in Madison county. They were immediately pursued by Col. John Holder with 17 men, who overtook the Indians, when an action ensued, in which Holder and his party were defeated, having four men killed and one wounded.

Early one morning in the year 1781, Mr. Alexander M'Connell, who resided in the neighborhood of Lexington, wandered into the woods on foot in pursuit of game. Having succeeded in killing a deer at some distance from home, he found it necessary to return for a horse on which to carry it off. While he was gone five Indians came to the spot where the deer lay, and naturally concluded that some one would soon return thither for it. Three of them remained to watch it, and two placed themselves in ambuscade near the path, along which they rightly supposed the huntsman would pass. As he rode, therefore, near their place of concealment, they shot at him, killed the horse under him, and consequently took him prisoner. For several days he travelled quietly with them, and as he had a good rifle, and was an excellent marksman, they required him to shoot deer, buffalo &c. for them. At night however, they used the precaution of having him tightly bound by each arm, and the rope attached there carefully passed under their bodies as they lay on each side of him. For some time he quietly submitted to this treatment, but at length he ventured to complain that he was bound too tight, and to beg that the cords might be tied about him more loosely. The confidence of the savages increasing, and their apprehension of his escape diminishing, they yielded to his request, but still continued to bind him at night in the same manner, though not so closely as at first.

One night when the party had reached the banks of the Ohio, and when he thought it necessary if possible, to make his escape, he observed a knife lying near his feet as he was fixed in his position for the night. With considerable difficulty and the imminent hazard of awakening the savages who were snoring around him, and who were connected to the rope by which he was bound, he at length succeeded in drawing the knife with his feet until he could reach it with his hand, when he cut the cord that confined him, and was enabled to rise. His first thought then was to run off, leaving the Indians asleep, but upon reflection he concluded that it would be impossible for him to escape in this way, as they would probably soon awake and rapidly pursue him. He came therefore to the heroic and almost desperate resolution, to endeavor to kill the five Indians or as many of them as he could. With the utmost coolness he proceeded to examine their guns, which he perceived lying together, primed them and put them in good order for service. He then disguised himself by putting on a coat belonging to the Indians and fixing a tomahawk and scalping knife in his belt, and placed his own rifle at a little distance off, where the savages would not be likely to observe it, but where he himself could instantly find it. All these preparations were made at a moment when five Indians were sleeping by him, and when the waking of either of them would have been to him instant death.

All things being ready, he proceeded to make the assault. He took two guns, one in each hand, and placing their muzzles at the breasts of two Indians who were lying on each side of the spot where he had been, shot them both at once. The others, as he expected, being awakened by the noise, sprang up and stared in amazement. With a third gun he instantly shot at two of them who were close together, killed one, as he afterwards had reason to believe, and mortally wounded the other. The fifth Indian, seeing his companions lying dead about him, and not knowing where to find his arms, and probably in the confusion of the scene uncertain by how many he was assailed precipitately fled. Mr M'Connell therefore, was left in quiet possession of the field. Not feeling inclined however, to fight any more such battles, he took his rifle and proceeded expeditiously towards home, where, after a tedious and painful journey, he safely arrived, to the great joy of his friends, who had begun to despair of ever seeing him again.

Some little time afterwards, Mrs. Dunlap, a lady of respectability, who had been taken by the Indians, and

retained a prisoner among them on Mad river in the state of Ohio, made her escape and returned home to the neighborhood of Lexington. She stated that shortly after the time when Mr M'Connell made his escape and successful assault, an Indian, out of five who had made a journey towards Lexington, returned with an account that they had taken a white man prisoner, and had brought him as far as the Ohio river, when in the night, while they were asleep, they were suddenly attacked by a party of whites, who killed all his companions, and probably likewise the poor defenceless prisoner, who was lying on his back, tightly bound with cords.

This account of the very extraordinary exploit of Alexander M'Connell, may be seen in the Western Review for April 1820, and was furnished by himself.

Section 12 will contain an account of the settlement of Bryan's Station, of a party of Indians being attacked by Indians on the Ohio river near the mouth of the river, when William Bryan was mortally wounded—of Edward Boone, brother of Col. Boone, being killed by Indians, and the Colonel making a narrow escape, &c.

## THE GREEKS.

Greece.—There is no news from Greece that can be relied on. There is a general remark, communicated by some private letter, that things remained without alteration; and intelligence received from Mr. Eynard, in Switzerland, that the Greeks were off Hydra. Our last accounts stated that this island was to be made the strong hold of the nation.

It does not appear certain that Athens has fallen as stated in our former advices, but the advanced guard of the enemy, about 4,000 strong, making daily attacks on the city of Athens, which is defended by only a small number of Ionian Greeks who show no small degree of firmness. Several of the inhabitants, however, every night try to make their escape to Salamis. Colonel Fabvier encamped at Matana, watches the movements of the enemy, but has not yet ventured to attack them. One hundred and fifty of the new disciplined troops have deserted him with their arms and baggage. Another account says the Turks have burned Athens, and sent the Greek prisoners to Negropont. News of the defeat of the Greeks before Athens had been received at Zante, but was supposed to want confirmation. A report has reached Paris that the Turks had been defeated at Athens. German, Turkish, Italian and French accounts are mixed up together, with regard to dates or facts in a state of impenetrable confusion.

A respectable traveller, who arrived at Trieste on the 21st of August, and who was a native of Romania on the 21st of July, and at Syra on the 21st states that in Napoli, there were 10,000 soldiers. Colocotroni, their commander, insisted on marching out to attack Ibrahim Pacha, who was about four leagues from the town, but the troops refused, and would only fight behind the walls. Innumerable fugitives from the interior of the Morea were encamped about the town in wretched barracks. The fortress was amply provided with provisions and ammunition.

The Italian Journal contains the following article dated Ancona, August 15:—Letters direct from Napoli di Romania give minute details of an important battle fought near Laccina, in the country of the Maniotes, in which the three Egyptians lost several thousand men, besides all their baggage and artillery, which fell into the hands of the Greeks. It was added that Ibrahim Pacha was forced to flee, in order to avoid being taken prisoner, and was indebted for his escape to the swiftness of his horse. The Greeks likewise suffered great loss, and general Nurius was among the slain. The English Colonel Gordon commanded a division of the Greek troops.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.

Contrary to our anticipations, a treaty of peace, amity and friendship, was concluded in this city on the 7th instant, between the Delaware nation and their confederates, the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Piankashans, Weas, Peorias and Senecas, residing in this state and the territory of Arkansas, and the several bands of the Great and Little Osage nations. Considerable difficulty was manifested on the part of the Delawares, who were not anxious to come to an adjustment of their differences, and some of the Chiefs even declared they never would make peace with the Osages. The tomahawk is however, for the present, buried, but, although all parties appear satisfied, and say "they will keep the peace," it is probable that, ere long, it will again be raised. Situated as the Delawares, &c. now are, in a country without much game, they will continue to encroach upon the hunting grounds of their neighbors, and thus produce new hostilities. It is a singular fact, that nearly every nation of Indians between this and the Rocky Mountains, are almost constantly at war, the Northern with the Southern Nations. The cause is obvious. It comes from their attachment to hunters, settlers on the frontier, and approach upon the Indians nearest to them, by stealing their game; they, from a principle of self preservation, upon the next, and thus it extends the war. Those more immediately in the line of the war, are whites being more skilled, and more numerous in war, although frequently inferior in number, succeeded in driving their neighbors to the North.

## MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. W. Smith, Mr. LEVI FREEMAN to Miss MARGARET BOWEN, of this county.

On Thursday evening, by Doct. Clark, Mr. FREDERICK TINGLE to Miss MARY J. BELLER, of this county. In this place on Wednesday evening, Mr. JOSEPH LOGAN to Miss J. CAMPBELL.

In Washington by Nicholas D. Coleman Esq. to Miss Lucy A. Marshall.

## COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 25th inst. and of the few remaining patriots of the Revolution. Col. Wm. Steele, of Woodford, in the 71st year of his age.

After serving his country in that arduous struggle, which achieved its independence and liberty, he emigrated to the then almost uninhabited Kentucky, and became one of the earliest settlers under the Virginia land laws. The duties of this office he extensively performed under the great perils and difficulties then incident to such hazardous employment. Col. Steele, without personal ambition, possessed a happy combination of good nature and talents, his popularity was conspicuous, whenever he made pretensions to the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. This is evident from the fact, that he was a member of both the Kentucky Conventions, and once of the Legislature, the only time he ever tendered his services. In the early settlement of this country, it devolved on him, as on many others, on whose memory with his, our sense of gratitude and our pride delight to dwell, to act in the double capacity of citizen and soldier. A large proportion of his contemporaries fell by the hand of the common enemy, and of the others, he has been providentially spared for one of the last, to leave this stage of mortal action. Col. Steele at every period of his life, has had a good taste and predilection for science, and especially for such of its applications as are practically useful. As a citizen, a neighbor, companion or friend, his life has been too short to meet with a superior.

Benevolence towards his fellow men, marked his character, perhaps more strongly than any other trait in it. But he is gone and has left an amiable family depressed in sorrow, and numerous friends to mourn his loss. October 27th, 1826.

## PROPOSALS.

BY JOHN FRANCIS DUPONT,

POSTMASTER AT VEVAY, INDIANA.

For publishing by Subscription, a Weekly Agricultural Journal, under the title of the

## WESTERN FARMER.

IF in laying these proposals before the public, an apology is due, for adding one more to the long list of periodicals of the day. I will suffice to observe, that while these kinds of publications which are devoted to Religion, Agriculture, Politics &c. are very numerous, and still increasing in numbers, those devoted to Agriculture are but few, and their number requiring the same, and that the present state of the Agricultural interest in the Western Country seems to call for an enlightened agriculturalist will readily perceive the advantages to be derived from the publication of such a work as the one now proposed to the patronage of the public.

By means of the Western Farmer, that most numerous class of our Fellow-Citizens, will be enabled to obtain the aid in the pursuit of their avocation, which is derived from the interchange of ideas, and the mutual communication of experiments, discoveries &c. &c. To promote this end, its pages shall be principally occupied by communications from practical agriculturists. Original Essays, and selections from Domestic and Foreign publications, on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy.

The editor having on hand a number of interesting answers to a Circular which in January, 1825, he directed to many gentlemen throughout the Union, on the culture of the VINE, (which ill health and other circumstances have hitherto prevented him from publishing) and being an eye witness to the successful experiments which have been made and are now making in that branch of agriculture, as well as in the rearing of the SILK WORM in Vevay and its vicinity, will have it in his power to lay before his readers, a considerable stock of valuable information on those important subjects.

The markets for the surplus productions of a great part of the farming population of the Western Country being so often glutted, the introduction of some new objects of culture, the products of which shall be demanded at home or abroad, shall be advocated, and no pains will be spared in collecting information as will have a tendency to facilitate the undertaking, as well as to render this work useful and interesting to the great body of American Farmers.

## CONDITIONS.

1. THE WESTERN FARMER will be printed on a Superior half sheet, good paper, in such form that each number shall contain eight pages, and be deposited in the Post Office, and securely wrapped, to be forwarded by mail to subscribers. A Turkey Dollar per annum, payable in advance, or on the appearance of the first number.

2. Fifty two numbers will form a volume, to which a title page and an Index will be added. Publication will commence so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to defray the expenses.

3. Advertisements relating to literature, useful inventions, sale of lands, live stock, seeds, plants, farming utensils &c. not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar and fifty cents, longer ads in proportion; but not more than one eighth part of the paper shall be open for advertisements.

All postmasters are authorized and requested to receive subscription for the editor, and to retain ten per cent. of the amount collected, and send a list of subscribers' names as soon as obtained.

Communications from practical farmers, and other gentlemen, on any subject connected with the object of the Western Farmer, are solicited, and will be thankfully received and duly attended to, if addressed to JOHN F. DUPONT, Postmaster, Vevay, Indiana.

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 17th November, will be sold at the residence of the Subscriber, on Canal Run, Four and a half miles from Lexington, all his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs; Farming Utensils, Cart, Oxen, Corn and Hay, some Household and Kitchen Furniture. Six months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars, payable in gold or silver coin. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1826—44 1/2 JAMES LEVVIS.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous, nay, even anxious, to pay his debts, will sell at auction to the best bidder, on

THURSDAY, 16th INSTANT, November, on the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND on the N. E. side of High Street, between Main Cross and Spring Streets, containing about 66 feet front, and running back 131 feet, with the buildings on the same, consisting of a two story Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, besides a parlor well stored and cellar, a brick Kitchen and smoke house, and a brick Stable—being in a pleasant and airy situation, and well calculated for a large family or a Boarding House.

ONE LOT OF GROUND adjoining, same size as the former well calculated for a garden or for building. THREE LOTS on Water Street, commencing at Mr. J. M. Bradford's mill and running towards Spring Street, each lot containing 40 feet front and running back 64 feet to the wall at the bottom of the two first mentioned lots.

The above will be sold on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, and on immediate possession given, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Nov. 1—44 1/2 JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

N. B. The above lots and premises may be viewed on Monday and on the day of sale by application to D. Bradford the Auctioneer.

## TO BE SOLD.

THE highest bidder, on Wednesday the 15th inst. at the late residence of John Smith, died all the HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of part of Beds, Bedsteads, Larders, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, and bed Room Furniture, Dining, the rest and Tea Spoons, and sundry articles of Kitchen Furniture—Also,

12,000 YDS. BAGGING, 4,000 LBS. BALE ROPE—and the STOCK, consisting of FOUR HORSES and three first rate MILCH COWS.

And on Thursday the 26th day of DECEMBER next, FROM 4 TO 6 O'CLOCK P. M. 12,000 YDS. BAGGING, AND A QUANTITY OF BALE ROPE.

Also—all the Larders, Wheels, Rents, Hacks, Seales and Weights, Rags, Wheel, and Jack, Stoves &c. belonging to the Factory.

Terms of Sale—all sums under 10 d. Paid, Cash; for all above that sum a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MILLY SMITH, Admr.



## DOCTOR SHORT,

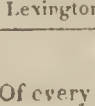
HAVING taken up his permanent residence in Lexington, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and its neighbourhood.

His residence and Shop are on Mill street, near Mr. Charles Wilkins's. October 27, 1826—43 1/2

## EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened a SCHOOL on Main Cross street, in a very large brick house near the Market house, where he proposes teaching the following branches viz—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Book keeping—all of which will be taught on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.



## BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this OFFICE.

## OFFICER WANTED.

I WANT to employ one or two men to take the manuscript of a farm. At such wages or a part of the crop will be given or immediate application to Oct. 20, 1826—44 1/2 GREEN CLAY.

## CAREN UP.

BY Archibald Webster on the Hickman road near Lexington. Meeting those in Jessamine county.

A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, 4 years old 4 white feet a white streak in her face left eye out; appraised to \$20 before she this 18th of Aug. 1826.

Nov. 1 1826—44 1/2 SANCHELL H. CRAIG.

## THE DRAWING

OF THE 11TH CLASS

GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

TOOK PLACE on Saturday last, the 21st inst. at the Grand Masonic Hall. Prizes over 10 Dollars which were drawn came up as follows, viz:

No. 164, \$400

Nos. 221 \$20 : : 473 \$20 : : 838 \$20

838 \$40 : : 933 \$20 : : 962 \$20

1757 \$20 : : 2092 \$20 each.

2182 \$50.

The balance of Prize list will be sent out as soon as printed. The second drawing will take place as soon as I can ascertain the amount of sales made abroad, of which the respective Agents will please advise me as early as possible, remitting at same time retail proceeds.

S. M. PIZEE, Manager.

Lexington, Oct. 27 1826

## Later Yet!!!

THE subscriber has recently returned from the Eastward, and is opening a large and splendid assortment of

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following Articles:

Blue, black and velvet TROUSERS

Regents, Electoral, and Saxony Cloths

Double milled Drab, superior quality do

Ladies' habit and pelisse do

Blue, black and fancy double milled CASSIMERES

Superior CASSIMERES, assorted colours

9 1/2 10 11 14 and 12 1/2 Rose Blankets

3 1/2 4 and 4 1/2 Point do

A beautiful assortment of the most fashionable Calicoes and Prints—last colours

Crimson, White and Fancy colored Merino Shawls and Scarfs

Cassimere SHAWLS, assorted

Black, blue and Fancy Norwich Capes

Black, plain and figured B. do

Assorted colours do

A superior assortment of black, do, brown, checked and plain Domestic Goods

A handsome assortment of plain and figured Flannels

Scotch and Circassian PLAIN new patterns

Plain black Gros-de-Naples

A handsome assortment of Ombre Shaded SILK

A great variety of black & N. K.

Figured and plain SATIN, assorted colours

A variety of Ombre shaded & spotted Black Muslin

Thread faces and lace trims

Robinet do

Wide Bobinet lace

Worked and Embroidered Bobinet Veils

Worked Collars, Caps, Capes and Handkerchiefs

A few Gas valuable Mathematical Instruments

A splendid assortment of Merino and Cashmere HATS

Cape ROBES—assorted colours

Plain CAPES do

White, black and green ITALIAN GRAPES

Children's Chemise and Ermine Caps

Children's Fur Hats

Men's do

A splendid assortment of Millinery

French Gowns (newest style)

An excellent assortment of SADDLERY

Superior Ingrain Carpeting

A handsome assortment of fine grass bleached Irish Linens

Superior 8-4 and 10-4 Damask Table Linen

An elegant assortment of the most fashionable Tor-

oise Shell COMBS

Initiation do

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Glass and Queensware—Britannia Tumblers,

A FEW SETS OF ENGLISH CHINA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

SHOES;

Together with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.



if this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth, for one calendar month, in succession; and this suit is ordered to be continued until the next term.

A copy test. DATED 13th JUNE 1874.